

36th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

No. 36.

## BIOGRAPHICAL

### MR. BARNETT TAYLOR.

Little did we think, when preparing the biographical sketch of the late lamented Allen Pringle, that so soon would we be called upon to do the same for another prominent worker in the ranks of bee-culture.

Just previous to learning the sad news of his death, we had heard that Mr. Taylor was convalescing; that he soon expected to be among his bees, and that shortly he would have some interesting things to write about for the bee-papers, as a result of this season's experiments which he had begun to make before his last sickness. So our great surprise can be imagined, when we received the brief letter from the son, telling us that his beloved father had departed this life.

We had the great pleasure of seeing Mr. Taylor at the World's Fair convention, though we presume few who attended that meeting were aware of his presence—he was so modest and retiring, so unassuming. But all of our readers knew full well his great ability as a practical bee-keeper, from his many helpful articles contributed to the leading bee-papers of America.

We believe among his claimed inventions were, a divisible brood-chamber hive; wire-end frames; slotted separators; a swarm catcher; and last, but far from least, his section comb-leveler, which was recently illustrated and mentioned with unstinted praise in these columns.

The whole of modern beedom will greatly miss the wise counsels and instruction that both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Pringle were ever ready and so able to impart. But their works will follow them, and as the years roll on, their names will shine out with no lustreless radiancy in the constellation of apicultural leaders and teachers of the nineteenth century.

In a biographical sketch of Mr. Taylor, published in the American Bee Journal for Jan. 5, 1893, we find that he was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1830. His father died when he was two years old, and he remained with his mother until his 16th year, when they moved to Quincy, Ill. There he lived nearly three years, one of which was spent in the army raised by Gov. Tom Ford to disperse the mob that killed Joe Smith in the spring of 1845, and drove the Mormons from their homes at Nauvoo in the fall of that year. Here it was he worked in a printing and book-binding

office. Afterwards he moved to Green county, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1848. At the age of 17 years he had mechanical skill enough to do the inside finishing for a Methodist church, which, when completed, gave entire satisfaction.

In the spring of 1849 he secured his first swarm of bees, which increased to many colonies in a few years.

Mr. Taylor remained in Wisconsin until 1856, when he moved to Forestville, Fillmore county, Minn. Immediately he purchased a colony of bees, which he increased to six the first season, and to 31 the second, and he sold \$175 worth of surplus honey. His bee-keeping up to this time had been with box-hives, in the old style. At this point he secured "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," and also obtained the agency for Langstroth's movable-comb hive, and began bee-keeping in a more scientific manner.

He at once became dissatisfied with the guess-work of the spacing frames, and being of an inventive turn of mind, invented the wire-end frame as now used in his hive, which



Barnett Taylor.

he considered the most practical frame and hive in use since 1857.

During all these years he gave bee-keeping his best thoughts, and doing the (to him) delightful work with his own hands. He increased his colonies until he produced 26,000 pounds of fine comb honey in one season, and his intense interest in his apicultural work continued up to the time of his recent illness.

At the Taylor homestead there is to be found one of the

best equipped apiaries in the West. There may be larger apiaries, but perhaps none so complete. There is everything with which to do, and harmony and cleanliness go hand in hand. It is a most lovely spot, nestling at the foot of the hill on the Forestville road, and surrounded on three sides by fine, old trees, not forgetting the massive pines which fringe the road leading to the place. From the apiary can be seen the north branch of Root river, winding in and out, leaping onward over the stones and through the willows.

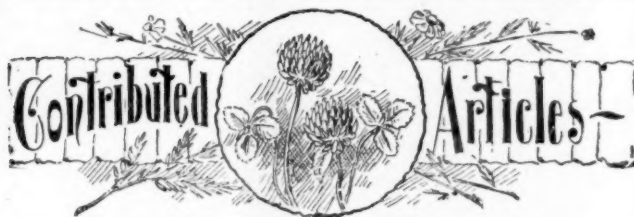
Here, endowed with Nature's best gifts to man—grass, wood and water—is situated the Taylor apiary. Scattered upon the hillside are to be seen hundreds of Mr. Taylor's hives. One can see the handsome machine shop complete with steam power and cunning machinery; the wintering cellar, built upon honor, thoroughly painted, and strong as a castle; also the curing house, and the much-talked-of apiary, all thoroughly painted and kept in excellent order. This order and harmony pervades everywhere and everything, even to his swarm-catcher.

His handiwork is to be seen in everything, including a bee-escape. We spoke of the cunning machinery. This was all invented and made by his own hands, and is so perfect in workmanship and finish as to cause remark by all who examine it.

Across from the apiary on the left are acres of as fine fruit as is grown in the great State of Minnesota. Apples there are many varieties, and the evergreens and flowers go to prove that Mr. Taylor was an enthusiastic horticulturist, as well as a scientific bee-keeper, and did much to advance the growing of fruit and the adorning of homes in his section with ornamental trees.

Mr. Taylor was one of the assistants to Hon. O. C. Gregg, in preparing the "Farmers' Institute Annual," issued once a year, and was the editor of the bee-department, as also the "Apiary" in *Farm, Stock and Home*, and for years contributed valuable information to several bee-periodicals.

In conclusion, Mr. Barnett Taylor was a good, plain, everyday man, honest from the ground up, and thoroughly trusted by all who knew him. He would scorn to do a wrong, and had a pure heart and clean hands, honored by all, and admired by many.



### The Observing Bee-Hive as an Educator.

BY CHAS. DADANT & SON.

One of the best educators of beginners is the observing hive. Yet the many questions often asked by them through the bee-papers show that very few use the observing hive as a means of acquiring a fair knowledge of the habits of the bee. Books are good, but what you read is easily forgotten, and nothing will impress facts upon your mind as readily as witnessing them. Not only does the bee-keeper gain much from his observing hive, but he also interests his neighbors and all who visit him, for very few sciences are as old and as little known as bee-culture.

The rearing of a queen from a worker, her development, the different stages of the metamorphosis of bees, from the egg to the perfect-winged insect, the difference in drone and worker combs, the shape of the cells, the harvesting of pollen, the production of wax, the difference in appearance between

old and young bees, their behavior towards robbers—a thousand little things which are absolutely needed to be known if one desires to succeed—all this can be made clear, by the use of an observing hive.

Such a hive is inexpensive. One bottom-board 6 inches wide and of the length of the hives in your apiary; two upright pieces for the ends, 2 inches wide and of the same height as the brood-chamber of your hives, with a rabbit in each for the shoulder of the frame; one glass on each side, fastened by a light frame, two tight blinds made of light wood, and a narrow board for the top, and your hive is complete. Make a small auger-hole for the entrance. Then take a frame of brood and bees, young brood mixed with hatching brood, so you may have hatching bees and young larvae to rear a queen. Take this from your best colony, Italians if possible, as they are so much quieter than other races. A hive like this may be kept even in an apartment by a window all summer. The bees become used to seeing you, and never sting, if the proper precautions are taken to handle them with the greatest care at first. The blinds should be so arranged that they may be put on and removed without jar. Some people, instead of blinds, use only a black cloth thrown over the hive.

It is indispensable that there be but one frame in such a hive, for every part of the hive must be so placed as to be subject to our inspection, otherwise we may lose the sight of the most interesting of their performances when we most desire it. One has no idea of the pleasure that such a hive will give, when you can exhibit the bees rearing a queen, or the queen in the act of laying, or the respectful behavior of the little workers towards their mother. There is no end to the discoveries that are made, many of which you will think are original with you, and of which you will be very proud, as a new addition to the world's knowledge, until you find out that some one had already discovered it two hundred years ago. But, nevertheless, it is quite a good thing for you, for probably you would never have heard of it, had you not seen it yourself.

Outside of its advantage as a means of education, the observing hive may be made to pay its way, yes, twice over, if properly managed. Its actual cost, if you are, as usual, somewhat of a carpenter (all bee-keepers are carpenters, jacks of all trades), will be only a few cents, the glass being the most expensive part of it, but even if you have to have your hive made by a mechanic, it will not cost you to exceed a dollar. The frame of brood and bees taken in June from one of your good colonies will hardly be noticed. With this you may, if successful, rear three or four queens during the summer, and these can be used to make artificial swarms or replace missing queens in an apiary, or they may be sold and repay the cost of the hive several times over. At the end of the season, the comb and the bees may be united to a weak colony of bees, and help to strengthen it, and the observing hive laid away for another summer.

To those who keep bees in the city, this hive is a source of endless amusement. One cannot conceive the lack of knowledge on the subject of bee-culture among the masses till one shows the observing hive to all comers. The most startling question we ever heard was by an old maid: "Do all those little bees go to bed in those little holes every night?"

Hamilton, Ill.



**Honey as Food and Medicine.**—A new and revised edition of this 32-page pamphlet is now issued. It has 5 blank pages on which to write or paste recipes taken from other sources. It is just what its name indicates, and should be liberally distributed among the people everywhere to create a demand for honey. It contains a number of recipes on the use of honey as food and as medicine, besides much other interesting and valuable information. Prices, postpaid, are: Single copy, 5 cts.; 10 copies 30 cts.; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75. Better give them a trial. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.



## Disposing of the Surplus Honey Crop.

BY HON. GEO. E. HILTON.

The time of year is now approaching for the bee-keeper to rejoice if he has been successful in securing a good crop of honey for the market, and if we have done our duty in an earnest effort to secure the crop and have experienced a failure, then we have nothing to reproach ourselves for. But judging from the amount of supplies sold, and the reports that I am getting from different parts of the State, especially the central and northern parts, the bee-keeper has no reason to complain, but on the other hand, will be well paid for his efforts, providing he uses the same tact in disposing of his crop that he has in securing it.

I have learned from experience that it is one thing to secure a crop of honey and quite another to dispose of it to the best advantage. And first I feel like insisting that every bee-keeper leave no stone unturned to dispose of his crop, or as much of it as possible, in his home market, even though the price may seem low compared with prices quoted in the city markets. I urge this for two reasons: First, you are educating your community to the uses of honey, and as the education spreads your sales of honey will increase. The more places your honey is kept on sale the more will be sold, especially if you put it in nice, clean, attractive packages. And I would recommend that you make, or buy, a medium-sized, upright show-case, and have your name and address plainly painted on each glass; place one of them in each grocery or butcher's shop that will handle your honey, then see to it that nothing but the best is put into this case. This will make a little expense, but they will more than pay the first season. I know for I have tried it.

Then tell the salesmen that you want to mark the price of your honey on each section. They will be pleased to have you do this, as it saves them that much trouble and musing. I have a scale called the "Family Favorite," that I can set a section of honey on, and it will indicate instantly how many ounces it weighs, and I mark as many cents on the section as it weighs ounces. This gives you a good round price for your honey, and your patron gets just what he pays for. If you do not do this, many salesmen will sell by the section, and the purchasers will select all the choicest, and the last purchaser must take the smaller packages, or they are palmed off on some poor unsuspecting child. I fear children are too often taken advantage of in this manner. May God help us to deal honestly with our fellowmen, especially the children.

By pursuing the plan I have recommended, you avoid the glut of the city markets, and the consequent low prices. Then it costs more time and money to prepare honey for the city market than it does for the home market, and you have the freight, cartage and commission to pay, the risk of breakage in transit, and also the risk of its falling into the hands of dishonest commission men, for I have learned that commission men are not more honest than the general run of men.

I will give you an illustration of the truth of what I have said: Last fall a friend of mine had about a ton of very good honey, and sent for me to buy it. I looked it over, and told him I would give him 10 cents per pound for the lot just as it came from the hives, I to furnish my own shipping-cases and crates, and do my own packing and shipping. He said he had been offered 17 cents in Chicago for it, and hoped to realize more than 10 cents net, and I told him I certainly hoped that he would.

So he bought the shipping-cases, spent several days in scraping and preparing for market, and shipped to Chicago. After waiting about three months, and failing to get replies to inquiries, he appealed to me again, and stated the case and asked my advice. I told my friend I would make an effort to get his pay. So I wrote the commission man, stating the facts, and told him unless he remitted to my friend at once,

or gave some satisfactory reason why he did not, I should feel it my duty to publish the facts in the leading bee-journals of the United States. Account sales were at once rendered, and my friend realized 8 cents a pound for his honey. Now, this does not prove that all commission men are dishonest, but I have learned that some of them are, and that a home market is much more safe than "the markets of the world" that we have had open to us the past three years.—Michigan Farmer. Newaygo Co., Mich.



## Fifteen Years' Experience in Bee-Keeping.

BY MRS. SALLIE E. SHERMAN.

(Continued from page 548.)

After getting and trying different kinds of bee-hats and veils, I finally settled upon, and still like best, a large-brimmed white-straw hat, lined with a light quality of straw-colored linen, with strings from the crown inside to fasten under the chin, and also an extra pair on the outer edge of the brim, so that I can also draw that down, too, when I so wish. The veil I want of the very finest black silk net, with a slight greenish cast, just long enough to come down well over the face. The rest of it I prefer made of something very thin and open, of a light color, with a string run in the hem so that it will work very easily. This can best be done by having the hem wide. When not in use I just throw the veil up over the hat out of the way. If any angry bees came buzzing around, I could instantly pull the veil down, and was thus secure from their attack.

In making cake, jelly, jam, preserves, and vinegar, I used honey instead of sugar for exhibition purposes at the fairs, thus advertising new uses for honey, and bringing it into more general use. I also distributed hundreds of the "Honey Almanacs" with my advertisement on them. In this way, and the free use of printer's ink, I worked up a good trade in honey, many times not being able to fill all the orders I got. I even received a letter from Paris, France, soliciting consignments of honey to that far-away, sunny clime. [The "Honey Almanac" referred to by Mrs. Sherman, is no longer printed.—EDITOR.]

Methinks I hear you ask if I ever had any experience in peddling. Well, yes, considerable. I tried never to go to town without something to sell. You see, town people have to eat as well as look pretty, dress finely, and show their accomplishments. We must cater to the eye as well as to the taste, so I have found that it paid well to fix up everything that was for sale in the most attractive style possible. I had nice labels printed and put upon the new tin buckets, varying in size from one pint to one, two and three gallons; Mason jars from one quart to half gallon; then a vessel for sampling. I also usually took nice golden butter molded in one-pound molds, beautifully stamped; each pound was wrapped separately in nice butter-paper; and a bottle of honey-vinegar as a sample from which to take orders. When I had comb honey of course I took it also.

Well, it was but a few houses that I would go to, if they had any money, that didn't want something that I had. Once I secured an order they didn't forget me, but as I would call again the children would go running into the houses to tell their mothers that the "honey-woman" or "sweet lady" was coming, and begin begging her to buy some more.

On one occasion, however, the lady said that she didn't want any honey, as her family cared very little for it. She made her own butter, and had a supply of vinegar on hand. It seemed to amuse her to think that I had so many things for sale. She inquired if I had anything else to sell. "Yes," said I, "lots of other things. Fancy chickens of some half dozen different breeds, and eggs from the same." She wanted to know if that was all? "Oh, no," said I; "we have some

nice cows, and over a thousand acres of land to sell." She and I both laughed heartily. She then said that would do, and apologized to me the next time she saw me, for what she called her rudeness. I told her that there was no apology due at all, for I enjoyed it no doubt more than she did. Variety, you know, is the spice of life, and I enjoyed the change from the usual routine of monotonous questions and answers.

I was troubled more last year by birds eating my bees than ever before. It was redbirds. They had their nests in the poultry yard and orchard, and appeared in the apiary a number of times through the day for a fresh supply of bees. They were the most voracious feeders, it seemed to me, that I ever saw, considering their size. One day I found a nest full of young birds, so I told a little negro boy that was doing my chores, that he might go at night and catch the mother-bird on the nest, and kill her, and then get the young ones. He was very anxious for night to come, so he could have some fun. When he started, I told him to be very careful, and not let her get away. "No," said he, "she will not get away 'ceptin' I die." In a few moments I heard the bird, and then Jim came. He at first denied seeing her, but I told him that that wouldn't do, for I heard the bird, and so of course knew that she was there. Then he owned up, and showed me where she bit him. He was badly whipped, for I could not again prevail on him to go to the nest that night. The next day, however, he went and brought the nest of young birds, which my little rat-terrier dog (Frisk) killed.

My husband taught me how to use a gun. Having a very fine laminated-steel double-barrel shot-gun, I had used it effectually all these years when occasion required. Just imagine, if you can, my chagrin and disappointment, after repeated trials to kill those annoying little redbirds, that I verily do believe ate up as many as a full colony of my bees. When the truth finally dawned upon me, I found that it was my eyes that caused the trouble. I had been taking digitalis for my heart-trouble, until I could not see rightly, hence the over or under shot.

I have had several chickens at different times that learned to know the difference between a worker-bee and a drone. They would soon learn to know at about what time to go to a hive for a feast. They would stand and catch them as they came out for their regular flight. If a worker got on and stung them, which they seldom did, they would run off a little from the hives, pick it off and drop it, and back to the hive they would go for more drones. I noticed this more last year than ever before. I suppose the reason of this was that I was sick, and not able to attend to my bees last spring, so, of course, there were more drones than usual.

I have many times kept a queen in a cage laid on top of frames in a hive that had a queen and was working all right, for from a few days to two weeks. I had a double purpose in this; sometimes I would get a queen, may be from a distance, and not have a colony prepared for her reception. Then, again, I wanted to learn all I could about bees, so kept her there for experimental purposes. I have kept them on the alighting-board in front of the entrance, or rather at the side instead of exactly in front, for several days. In both cases the bees fed and cared for her all right.

Mr. N. D. West's coil-wire cell-protectors are very valuable in keeping queen-cells. I found them indispensable after once giving them a trial.

Bee-stings for rheumatism—have I ever given it a trial? Yes. Last winter my wrists were very much swollen, and the mose excruciating pain imaginable. It was said to be rheumatism. Well, I suffered until it just seemed to me that I could not bear it any longer. I thought of the bees, so I determined to give them a trial. At first I must acknowledge I was a little timid about getting them to sting me, but, nevertheless, I decided to give them a trial. I caught a bee, put

her on, but somehow failed on several trials. I, however, finally succeeded, and found that I was greatly relieved. After thus succeeding, and finding relief, it was very little trouble to get them to sting. If you could have seen me with lantern in hand at 2 a.m., with five bees on one wrist, and four on the other at the same time, I guess you would have thought that I was either a fit subject for the mad house, or that there certainly was some virtue in formic acid applied epidermically through the agency of the honey-bee. I have sat oftentimes with a bee, sometimes several at the same time, on my wrist with a good magnifying glass first over one and then another watching them pump the poison into my flesh. Poor little things, I have felt sorry for them, well knowing that in their giving me relief, they were sacrificing their own lives.

Phitalacta, taken internally eight drops at a time, three times each day for four months, however, is the remedy that finally cured me of rheumatism. This is a preparation made from polk-root.

In the long ago, about the beginning of the war, I was sick nigh unto death. The attending physician pronounced my ailment gravel. After vainly trying all the remedies at his command, yet without giving me relief, he thought of bees, and asked my father if he had any. To which (fortunately for me) he replied, "Yes." He told my parents to get 48 bees, and pour a pint of boiling water over them. Let it stand a few minutes, then give me one tablespoonful every 10 minutes until it was all gone. This remedy, though you may think it a strange one, gave me the first relief that I had had for many hours. The Doctor sat by my bedside all that long night through, with small hope of recovery. But for the bee-tea I certainly would not have survived, and now be penning these lines. Who, then, can blame me for being a bee-enthusiast? Not the bee-keepers, I am quite sure, for they, too, love and appreciate the bee and its products.

Salado, Bell Co., Tex.  
[The End.]



### A "Model Cellar" for Bees.

BY JACOB DICKMAN.

What are the proper conditions? It may not be amiss to give a description of my cellar, in which I have successfully wintered my bees since 1884, having never lost a colony during the 12 years.

The cellar is under the kitchen part of our dwelling-house. The soil is a very stiff blue-clay, which I believe is far superior to one built in yellow sand. There seems to be a dampness in a cellar located in yellow sand that is not to be found in one that is dug in clay. We find it so in this locality, at least.

A cellar in yellow sand is the place to set milk to raise the largest amount of cream and make good, solid butter, even while the thermometer registers in the nineties. However, it is almost useless to try to make butter in warm weather, in my cellar, but we find it just the place to winter bees. My cellar is 15x22 feet, enclosed by a wall 18 inches thick, with the bottom and part way up the sides well cemented with the best of Portland cement, with the hope that no drain would be needed. I wintered my bees the first winter very nicely with the thermometer varying very little from 33° Fahr. This is considered entirely too cold, yet there was no dampness, and the bees came through in very fine condition.

In less than a week from the time the bees were taken from the cellar, rains came, and water to the depth of nearly three feet soon gathered in the cellar, and I was obliged to put in a drain. I went down a foot below the cellar-wall and placed a tile on the inside of the cellar six inches from the wall, digging through the cement and burying the tile about 12 inches deep. This keeps the cellar perfectly dry.

The flue into which the pipe from the kitchen stove en-



ters, extends down to the cellar, and the usual sized hole for stove-pipe is left in the cellar also. The draft is so strong that I often close this hole, in order to have the kitchen stove draw better. The heat from the kitchen stove creates a tremendous draft, and the air in the cellar to-day is seemingly as pure as the outside atmosphere, though there are perhaps two gallons of dead bees on the floor. Before setting bees in the cellar, we always close both ventilators as tightly as possible, also the window is well filled in with hay on the outside, to exclude every particle of light; in fact, when the door is closed there is darkness, sure enough.

We have at this writing (Jan. 9) 60 colonies in the cellar. They were put in on Nov. 28, and we expect them to remain there until the latter part of March, or perhaps until the first days of April. The thermometer stands almost steadily at 45°, and varies but very little; if necessary we open the outside door during cool nights to keep the bees from getting too warm. I removed dead bees from the cellar floor six times during the winter.

#### WHEN TO PUT BEES OUT OF THE CELLAR.

One year I set my bees out of the cellar the first warm spell that came. They then had patches of brood-larvæ and eggs. Extremely bad weather set in and I again put them into the cellar. When good weather came again, I put them on the summer stands, and found upon examination that all brood-larvæ and eggs had been destroyed, not even the sign of a queen.

I therefore decided that had they been left in the cellar until settled warm weather these young bees would have been well cared for, and the hive filled with more brood, etc. I have since waited until I thought the weather was fairly settled, and when outside bees were gathering pollen, then some warm morning when the thermometer was at 65° or 70° I go quietly into the cellar and, with smoker, drive the bees into their hives and close the entrances; then we can let in the light and open the door and proceed to place them on the summer stands, paying no attention to how they were the previous fall. After all are put out we open the entrances, and they have a grand, glorious flight. Then I call my wife out and ask her to listen to that "heavenly music." Her reply usually is: "You better enjoy it as well as you can, as that is perhaps as near heaven as you will ever get."—Ohio Farmer.

Defiance Co., Ohio.



#### Notes from Virgil—Something Historical.

BY EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

(Continued from page 550.)

The following suggests some strong superstitions in connection with bees:

"From these examples some there are maintain,  
That Bees derive from a Celestial strain,  
And Heavenly Race;"

"Upon this Pythagorean opinion, thus Servius: 'This place (saith he) the Poet more fully prosecutes in the sixth Book of the Aeneids, which he here briefly toucheth at, to prove that Bees also have some part of the Divinity. For that creatures consist of the four Elements, and the Divine Spirit is manifest. This high conceit is confirmed by their Prophetic presages of extraordinary events, especially of Learning and Eloquence, as in Plato, Pindar, Lucas, and St. Ambrose, in whose mouths, when they were infants, they are said to have made honey.'"

The annotator's note shows that Virgil had learned to recognize some at least of the enemies of bees. He says:

"Virgil speaks of the enemies of bees. According to Aristotle, Pliny and Butler, the enemies of bees are, the Mouse, Woodpecker, Sparrow, Titmouse, Swallow, Hornet, wasp, Moth, Snail, Emmet, Spider, Toad and Frog."

"How much by Fortune they exhausted are."

"Aristotle likewise affirms that if too much Honey be left in the Hive, it makes the Bees idle; and on the contrary, if they have little, they will be the more diligent."

It seems that they had not had very much experience with bee-diseases, and they mistook some of the natural workings of the hive for disease.

"Their bodies languish in a sad Disease."

"Bees, by reason of their temperance, are never subject to sickness, the causes of their death being only Hunger and Cold; the Prognosticks of whose general decay and death are three: 1. their hollow hanging down, one at another's heels. 2. Their continual keeping in. 3. A general extraordinary and continued noyse."—Butler.

One more note on the method of increase and the production of bees by a mechanical process, and I will close:

"Th' Arcadian's rare invention we must here  
Remember, who with the Blood of a slain Steer  
Of Bees restored."

"Aristaeus, who, as Justine affirms, reigned in Arcadia, and first found out the use of Bees, Honey, Milk and Cheese. Hear Geopon upon this subject: 'Build a House ten Cubits high, and ten broad, with the other sides equal to one another; let there be one Dore, four Windows, on each side one. Bring an Oxe into it thirty months old, fleshy and fat. Set young fellows to kill him with Clubs, and break the bones in pieces; but let them be sure they make him not anywhere bloody, for a Bee is not bred of Blood; and let them not strike too hard at first. Let his Eyes, Ears, Nostrils, Mouth, and the other passages for evacuation, be presently stopped with clean, fine Linnen dipped in Pitch. Lay him on his Back over a great quantity of Thyme, and let the Dores and Windows be stopped with Clay, that the House be not perspirable with Wind or Air. Three weeks after open the Windows on every side, but that whereon the Wind blows. When it is sufficiently aired, close it up as before. Eleven daies after, when you open it, you shall find it full of Bees and Clusters, and nothing left of the Oxe except Horns, Bones and Hair. The Kings are bred (they say) of the Brains, the others of the flesh; and those that are of the Brain are fairest and strongest.'"

This is surely materialistic enough to satisfy the materialist of the rankest type. St. Joseph, Mo.

## Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

(Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.)

#### Why Did the Swarms Leave?

Why did my bees abscond? I have lost several swarms. They swarmed under the natural impulse, were hived in clean, new hives, and would stay a day or two, and even longer, then come out and simply go. They were Italian bees.

Essexville, Mich.

M. P.

ANSWER.—It's hard to account for all the vagaries of bees, for sometimes they do things without any reason apparent, but without any more particulars of the case the safest guess is to say they left on account of the heat. That's the cause of desertions, probably, in the very great majority of cases. Heat that a settled colony doesn't seem to pay much attention to, will promptly drive out a new swarm. The old colony says, "We've got all our worldly possessions right here, and we can't afford to leave them; we've just got

to grin and bear this hot spell. It hasn't generally been so hot as this, and probably this will not last." But in the empty hive it's different. The bare walls perhaps allow the heat to be more keenly felt, and the reasoning may be something like this: "Why, this is awful! We never had anything like this in our old home, and the sooner we get out of here the better. Better leave now, while we can carry all our stores with us than to wait until we have a lot of babies we don't like to desert." So off they go.

It is of importance that a newly-hived swarm be kept comfortable. Let there be plenty of room for ventilation below, and let the hive be partly uncovered for two or three days. Don't set the hive right out in the broiling sun with nothing to shade it. Many practice giving a frame of brood, the idea being that the bees will not be willing to desert this. Doolittle says that a frame of brood will hasten desertion, and I suspect there are differences in conditions that make a frame of brood desirable in some cases and not in others.

### Won't Work in the Super.

Why don't my bees work in the super? Their hive is full. They seem to keep going lively. J. S. Beebe, Mich.

ANSWER.—Hard to tell without knowing more about the case. Sometimes honey comes in slowly, and the bees keep crowding the brood-nest rather than to take a fresh start anywhere else. It will help no little if you put in the super a section with drawn comb in it, or a piece of brood.

### Rearing Queens—Bees in Winter.

There was considerable of interest to me in the question asked by W. S. G., and your answer to same, on page 518, regarding the fertilization of queens. Your answer was satisfactory to me as far as it goes, but the particular difficulty with me is to keep the queens separated during the time required to become fertilized.

1. Is it necessary to use a full colony of bees and divide them into as many nuclei as you wish to rear queens? I have 20 colonies, purchased last spring, with the exception of one, and have had all my bee-experience since that time. I have one colony of black bees, about five hybrids, and the rest Italians. I wish to Italianize these. I concluded to do this by rearing queen-cells in a nucleus, and inserting the cells in the hives I wish to Italianize, after taking out the queens. Would this be a good plan? I have made a nucleus for this purpose, of from a pint to a quart of bees; they are just one week old, but refuse to build cells. What can be the trouble? I am sure they have no queen.

2. Would cell-protectors be of any use in inserting cells, to keep them from being torn open?

3. There is a theory prevalent here that during an extremely cold winter bees lie in a more dormant state than during a mild winter, and consume much less honey, hence are more likely to starve in a mild winter than in a cold one. If there is any truth in this, why would bees not winter better in a single hive, on the summer stand, than in a double hive filled in with chaff, which latter method I had thought I would adopt?

The Bee Journal is very much appreciated in our home. Globe, Kans. J. M. S.

ANSWERS.—1. Your experience is somewhat like my own. In the early part of my bee-keeping I said it wasn't worth while to have a whole colony at work rearing queen-cells, for only a few bees could have anything to do with it. So I made a nucleus like yours, and in the course of time I got queens that were about like yours will be. No matter what you and I may reason about what the bees ought to do, the fact remains that you can't have good queens by having the cells reared in a hive with only a few bees. So don't think of such thing at all, but have your cells reared in a full colony. Not only a full colony, but a strong colony. After the cells are sealed, if the weather is warm, then the cells can be put in nuclei. The nucleus you formed was probably taken from colonies with laying queens, and all the bees went back to their old home except those so young they had never taken a flight. No honey was brought in, and the poor babies were probably too discouraged to do much in the way of rearing queen-cells. There are cases, however, in which bees seem stubborn about rearing cells, even when in good numbers.

2. Yes, the protector secures the cell against the freaks of bees, but if nuclei are formed from a queenless colony they

generally respect queen-cells given them. A much larger proportion of bees will stay put in a nucleus if the bees are taken from queenless colony than if taken from a colony having a queen.

3. If bees can fly out often through the winter they will consume more than if they staid contentedly in their hives, because every flight means an extra feed. But it doesn't follow from this that colder hives would be better for them, for it's the frequent flights that cause a greater consumption, and when the weather becomes warm enough to warm up a colony through thick walls, it would warm them up all the sooner through thin walls. Still, if I lived where bees could fly every week, I wouldn't care for thick walls.

### Difference in Queen-Cells for Swarming and for Superseding.

What is the difference, if any, in the appearance of a queen-cell reared for swarming and one reared for superseding a queen? J. W.

ANSWER.—I don't know of any difference. Neither do I know of any way you can tell for certain by looking at the combs whether the cells are meant for superseding or for swarming. In either case they are started from the egg in the same kind of cell. Generally more cells will be started for swarming, whereas only one or two will be started for superseding, but there's no fixed rule about it. I don't believe the bees themselves can tell the difference, and sometimes cells that are started for swarming are used for superseding, and vice versa. Suppose they say, "Mother's getting old; guess we'd better supersede her," and cells are started for that purpose. Then a honey-flow starts in, and some adventurous worker says, "Say, girls, say we swarm," and off they go. On the other hand, if preparations for swarming are made rather late, and about the time the cells are sealed, the idea of swarming is abandoned, a young queen may be allowed to mature and take the place of the old one. Taking advantage of this, Doolittle says put a sealed cell in a hive at the close of the honey-harvest, and the queen will be superseded. But I've tried the same thing earlier in the season, and although the young queen might be at first tolerated in the hive she was always killed within a day or two.

### Hives—Closed-End Frames—Placing Hives—Comb-Guides and Starters.

1. The standard hive calls for 20 inches long, and 8 frames,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches from center to center, which takes 11 inches. What fills up the other 9 inches, or is the 20 inch hive necessary? I am a carpenter, and would like to make my own hives.

2. In using closed-end frames is it necessary to have any space between the end of the frame and the side of the hive?

3. Is there any objection to placing hives close together? If so, how close can they be placed without damage?

4. How is a comb-guide made? What is it made of?

5. Is a comb-guide used when starters are used?

6. Is the starter used all around the frame, or just at the top? How wide is it, and how is it fastened? W. L. S.

ANSWERS.—1. I suppose you refer to the dovetail hive, whose outside length is 20 inches. But its inside length is  $18\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and its inside width  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The frames run the length of the hive, so in figuring how much space there is to be filled by the width of the frames, not 20 but  $12\frac{1}{2}$  is to be considered. Eight frames spaced at  $1\frac{3}{4}$  will occupy  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches—you must allow  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch space for one side—and a thin dummy is put in to fill up the remaining space. If you use Hoffman frames you'll find that bee-glue will very soon make your frames spaced more than  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches from center to center.

2. Yes, in most cases the same space is used as without closed ends, but some have barely enough space to allow the frames to enter easily.

3. That depends somewhat on how they are placed. If you put them in a straight row at equal distances apart, and there are no surrounding objects by which the bees can mark their hives, you ought to put them at least five or six feet apart. But you can place a group of four hives and have them touching, and you may have as many of these groups as you please, if you allow five or six feet between the groups. In the group of four, two hives are set side by side, then two others set back to back to the first two.

4. Comb-guides are not as much in favor as formerly, and



I haven't seen one for some time. A sharp edge of wood worked on the under side of the top-bar, or a thin strip nailed on the under side, running lengthwise at the center is the usual thing for a comb-guide. You can make them if you want, but I wouldn't have one in the way. If foundation is not to be had, then they might be of some use.

5. I think not generally.

6. Like many others, I never use starters, but always full sheets in brood-frames, but those who use only starters have them only attached to the top-bar. Some fasten them with melted wax, and some by pressure. I think if I were using starters I would fasten them to the top-bar the same as I do full sheets. Have a saw-kerf on the under side of the top-bar  $5/32$  of an inch wide and  $1/4$  inch deep, and slide the starter into this kerf. If there is any danger of its dropping out before the bees fasten it, make it secure by dropping a few drops of melted wax so that the drops shall hold both the starter and the wood. [A good bee-book would be a grand thing for W. L. S. It would help him wonderfully. In fact, no one should think of beginning to keep bees without one or more of the best books on the subject.—EDITOR.]

## PERSONAL MENTION.

MR. W. C. FRAZIER, of Atlantic, Iowa, writes: "You can count me in at the convention at Lincoln." All right, sir. We'll "count you in."

MR. N. E. FRANCE, of Platteville, Wis., the Committee on Foul Brood, appointed by the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Association, received 80 replies to the notice published in the American Bee Journal some time ago, reporting 6,050 colonies of bees, and 350,000 pounds of honey; with foul brood in 9 counties. Mr. France says he has 80 promises of attendance at the meeting of the Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association to be held at Wauzeka, Oct. 7 and 8.

MRS. SALLIE E. SHERMAN finishes in this number her series of practical articles on "Fifteen Years' Experience in Bee-Keeping." They certainly should be an encouragement to the "sistering" to "go and do likewise." Shouldn't wonder if it would be a good thing if Mrs. Sherman would issue those ten articles in pamphlet form, including also her poultry experience. Might be the very means of helping many a struggling woman from dependence into independence, and also good health besides.

MR. GEO. McCULLOUGH, of Iowa, wrote us as follows, Aug. 18:

"I greatly enjoy reading every number of the American Bee Journal. I have last year's volume neatly bound in one of your excellent Emerson binders, and this year's volume up to July 1 in another. The American Bee Journal, when bound, makes a very convenient volume for reference to any subject in bee-culture treated on, by turning to its magnificent index in the last pages of the last number in December."

MR. E. TIPPER, editor of the Australian Bee-Bulletin, of West Maitland, N. S. W., wrote a fraternal letter to the editor of Gleanings, on May 15, in which he says that the previous year had been a bad one for bees in that country, on account of drouths and cold, westerly winds, with resultant bush-fires. Besides the honey-crop failure, there have been such losses of bees that, should there be a good flow the present year, there will not be a third of the bees to gather it. A good white clover flow was expected, as the continued drouth was being broken by a mild rain at the time Mr. Tipper wrote. We trust our far-away Australian friends may soon be having another good honey season.

DR. MILLER, in reply to our criticism on page 537, writes thus clearly:

MR. EDITOR:—I thank you for supplying the needed information on page 537. Of course I meant "sections filled with honey," and it was very careless in me not to say so. The only wonder is that you should have so much discernment to know at first guess just what I meant. Without doubt others thought I meant sections of pie or something else.

Wonderful what an amount of carelessness there is in this respect. Now there's my good friend, Hon. Geo. E. Hilton—a man who stands high in the community where he

lives—and yet, in this same last number of the American Bee Journal, he is guilty of the same carelessness no less than four times in a single article. He talks about "finished sections" and "unfinished sections," and will be understood as referring to 640 acres of land when he really means sections filled with honey.

You say, Mr. Editor, that any one with money can get finished sections any time. I suppose you mean "section honey-boxes," but wouldn't it be better to say so? Then you wouldn't be misunderstood.

I can't quite come up to your wish to report 10,000 finished sections of honey, or rather, sections filled with honey, but at this date (Aug. 21) the number has reached 9,072, and not much more to be heard from.

C. C. MILLER.

P. S.—On the page opposite to the one on which you straighten me out, you say, "let the sections next to the glass front be fair samples of those further back." I presume you mean "sections filled with honey," and should think you would feel like telling the whole thing, and not leave your readers to infer so much.

C. C. M.

Doctor, let's change the subject. We really didn't say anything at all. But now we'd like to congratulate you on those 9,072 "finished sections."

MR. JOS. E. POND, of Massachusetts, has kindly sent us an excellent photograph of himself for our aparian album. In the letter accompanying it, Mr. Pond says:

"We old fellows are fast going on to our last home, and our places are being filled by those who, while they cannot do more than we *tried* to do, may, with the better light they have, be able to do more than we have done. . . . I send it to you not for any particular value it may have, but as an assurance that I am pleased with your work in the American Bee Journal, and to assure you further, that I am in sympathy therewith."

Thank you, Mr. Pond, both for the picture and for the assurances—all of which we duly appreciate.

SKYLARK AND SOMNAMBULIST ought to "amalgamate," if there's no real impediment further than appears on the surface. Do you ask why we think so? Well, the former has been *dreaming* that he lived in the year A. D. 3,000, and tells in Gleanings about wingless and stingless bees and queens—both wings and stings having been bred entirely off in the 1,100 years beyond this. Now if such a fantastic dreamer isn't a proper person to amalgamate with such a skillful sleep-walker as Sommy, we don't know anything about the eternal fitness of things. As there could be no objections on "international" grounds, we think perhaps the California folks would be willing that this amalgamation should proceed. But if there are any objections to it, speak out now, or "forever after hold your peace."

MR. HENRY ALLEY, of Massachusetts, who is one of our regular advertisers, and who for some years published the American Apiculturist, wrote us as follows on Aug. 17:

FRIEND YORK:—Do all bee-keepers take the American Bee Journal? It seems to me a great majority do, as nearly every one who orders queens and calls for a circular says: "I saw your advertisement in the American Bee Journal."

My bees have had about 10 days of honey-gathering, and all during the hot days. The heat was terrible hereabouts. The Boston Ice Co. lost 60 horses in 10 days, all owing to the heat.

HENRY ALLEY.

No, Mr. Alley, we regret to say that we fear not nearly all the bee-keepers take the American Bee Journal, but we sometimes think they all ought to take it. We believe they would be the gainers by so doing. It would seem that almost any live bee-keeper could save, or make, at least ten dollars a year by investing one dollar in any one of the best bee-papers.

**A New Binder** for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 15 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

**The Nom-de-Plume Business,** we believe, is being a little overworked these days. We know we were recently somewhat indulgent "along that line," but we think we have now nearly reformed. Of course, few value what is written thus as much as when over the real name, particularly when it comes to a technical matter like bee-keeping. A *nom-de-plume* will do very well for story or novel writing, where a knowledge of the author's special abilities are not necessarily required to give proper value to his pen production, but in class literature the author's name often adds much weight to what he writes. For instance, Doolittle's articles on bee-keeping would probably be given but little attention if signed "Doonothing." But Doolittle's name, experience, and reputation, give added value to what he writes on the subject of apiculture.

**Index Improvements.**—Editor E. R. Root gives our annual index quite a high compliment in last Gleanings. After saying that "a correspondent suggests that there is room for improvement in the indexing of the American Bee Journal," Mr. Root adds:

"I have consulted the files of that periodical not a little, and rarely have trouble in finding what I want. If I could feel that our index was always as good, I should feel satisfied."

If those who think it is an easy job to get up an infallible index to over 800 pages of matter, could only have the chance to try their hand at it, they'd discover that it is no easy matter. This particular writer has indexed the American Bee Journal for years, and has always *tried* to do it carefully, but never expects to see it entirely free from errors. Of course the "trying" for perfection will be continued, but it is well nigh a hopeless task.

**The Vote on Amalgamation.**—We have received the following from the General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, concerning the proposed vote on amalgamation:

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 20, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—I have submitted for decision by the Advisory Board of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, as to whether a vote on amalgamation shall now be called for, as advised in the bee-periodicals. The result is that but one of the Board is in favor of holding a special election for submitting the question. It will, therefore, have to lay over until the annual election in January next.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
General Manager.

Perhaps it is just as well to wait now until after the Lincoln convention of the North American, before voting on amalgamation, for at that meeting there may be some action

taken that will tend to harmonize those in favor of amalgamation and the anti-amalgamationists. We are not so very particular about the plan finally adopted to unite the two organizations, only that bee-keepers may *get together* into one strong body, so that their efforts shall be made more effective. "In union there is strength," but in division and separation there can only be weakness.

**Sweet Clover.**—In a recent number of this paper, Mr. J. L. Gandy, of Nebraska, made this remark about sweet clover:

"Since it has been demonstrated that sweet clover makes good hay and pasture, many of our farmers, instead of trying to exterminate it, as has hitherto been the custom, are encouraging its growth."

Editor Root offers the following emphatic comment upon the above, in Gleanings:

"This is a good point. Let us keep them circulating. I expect to say, and keep on saying, until I do not have to say it any more, that sweet clover is not a noxious weed, but is one of the best honey-plants in the world; that it yields nectar everywhere, and that its flow is prolonged, not days, but weeks and weeks; that if it grows anywhere it grows in waste places; is easily exterminated; that cattle learn to eat it in preference to many other kinds of green forage, and it makes a fairly good hay. I have said these same things before; but it seems it must be repeated in different ways in order to make people believe it."

This is a subject upon which we are in entire agreement with Mr. Root, for we reside right in the midst of a sweet clover region. Does it yield honey?—well, we should think so. It yields for a long time, and, to our taste, its honey is the finest of all.

**Selling the Honey Crop.**—During the next four months nearly the whole of the honey of 1896 will be sold. Already some thousands of pounds have been placed upon the Chicago market, and the new comb honey is fine. But thus early some large producers have made a mistake, which we fear will tend to lower the prices here, and keep them down for the rest of the selling season.

Last week we had occasion to go over on South Water street—where nearly all the large commission dealers do business—and we found that one firm, who are almost new in the honey-business, had received a number of thousands of pounds of nice, white comb honey which they were offering at 11 cents per pound. Just a few doors away, and at the same time, honey dealers who have been long in the business, and understand it, and who try to keep up the market prices, were holding the same grade of honey at 13 cents per pound. Now, why the two cents difference in price? Simply for this reason: The new firm were only anxious to get their commission on the sales, not caring a straw how much, or how little, the honey would net the producer.

What surprises us is, that large producers are so careless as to ship to such firms, for really they lose on their own crops, and also cause others to lose. Such actions certainly do not show good business sense, nor is it just to other honey-producers.

We should think that after the "Horrible" experiences of last year, our older readers would be smart enough to keep out of the claws of the vulture-like commission men, and ship only to those who are satisfied to deal honestly.

We want to repeat what we said last year—it is this: Bee-keepers are discouraging honest honey commission men by shipping their honey to new and untried firms who will sell the same honey to neighboring honest dealers at a less price than bee-keepers would think of selling the same honey to the aforesaid honest dealers. Do you see the point? Let us explain:

Suppose we were old and tried honey dealers here, and



were quoting in the bee-papers 13 cents per pound for fancy comb honey—the correct market price. Along come a new firm—who may appropriately be called Snide & Co.—who privately quote the same grade of honey at 15 cents per pound. A bee-keeper ships to them 10,000 pounds. The honey arrives, and Snide & Co. take it to their store. We happen along just after it is unloaded, and Mr. Snide offers to sell us the honey for 11 or 12 cents per pound. We buy it, of course, for it is one or two cents less per pound than the shipper would have thought of letting us have it for.

Well, what does the shipper get for his honey from Snide & Co.? He gets probably a net price of 9 or 10 cents per pound—perhaps in some cases not so much, and sometimes "gets left" entirely—is simply euchred out of the whole thing.

Who is to blame that the producer didn't realize more for his honey? Why, the bee-keeper himself. He lacked sense. He was foolish enough to think that a new firm could secure better prices than an old and established one that quotes actual market prices.

And thus are the toiling bee-keepers swindled by various firms, all of whom should be compelled to wear the name of "Snide & Co.," so that bee-keepers would know, after a few expensive experiences, that all firms by that name are really *snides*, and are to be avoided as one would shun the smallpox.

But will honey-producers ever be wise in these matters? Yes, some will, but many will plod on and fall into the same old snares, time after time. Yet there is little excuse now for any reader of a good bee-paper being "caught," for the best firms generally either quote the market prices in the papers, or their names are found therein, and all others should be avoided, unless you wish to take your chances, or are acquainted with them, and know that they will deal fairly. Of course, the honey-shipper who doesn't take and read any of the bee-papers ought to get swindled, and deserves no sympathy if he meets with a loss that might have been avoided had he been a subscriber to one or more of the best bee-papers.

♦♦♦  
**The Honey Crop for 1896** is thus commented upon by Editor Root in *Gleanings* for Aug. 15:

So far as we can ascertain by correspondence, the honey-flow in the central and northern States has been good—much better than for several years back. In the East it is not as good, and in some sections it has been almost a failure. In California there has been little or no honey except in the San Joaquin valley. In a letter from B. F. Brooks, one of the leading commission men of that State, he says the California crop of honey is almost a failure. Arkansas reports an entire failure of honey. This is as definite as we can make out up to date, from a large number of letters as they have come into our office.

♦♦♦  
**California Notes** are contributed to the monthly *Rural Californian*, by Prof. Cook, and from those in the July number we take the following:

**HOLDING TONS OF HONEY.**—It is reported that Mr. J. F. McIntyre, of Ventura county, has 30 tons of first-class honey in a fire-proof building. Mr. McIntyre does not propose to sell his honey until he can secure 6 cents a pound. This is none too much, and we hope the time will soon come when every apiarist will receive no less for his extracted product.

**HONEY-DEW FROM OAK TREES.**—We have noticed the last few days that the bees seem very busy about the oak trees. They are undoubtedly in quest of honey-dew. The honey from this source is of poor quality, but will undoubtedly serve a good purpose in sustaining the bees through the season of drouth. In California, where bees can fly every week of the year, there is little danger of mortality through the fact of inferior honey.

**CROSS BEES WHEN NOT BUSY.**—Bees are much like people. It is hard for them to be good-natured when things do not go well. Thus, in this season of no honey-production we may look for cross bees unless they are handled with extraordinary care. When bees are very active, and the honey is

being produced rapidly, we can often handle ours with safety without either veil or smoke. It will not do, however, at such times as these, when bees are almost idle, to handle them without the greatest precaution. It is better at such times not to handle the bees at all. It not unfrequently occurs that working with the bees at such times as the present makes them intolerably cross, so that they are positively dangerous if they are at all near the house or roadside.

**HONEY FROM PEPPER TREES.**—The bees for the last two weeks have been busy on the pepper tree. As they are only working on pistillate flowers, they are, of course, not after pollen; they must be getting a little nectar. Yet, so far as I can see, they are storing very little if any honey. I do not find the least peppery taste. I am strongly of the opinion that the strong honey often complained of and accredited to pepper blossoms, comes from honey-dew.

**THE BEE-KEEPERS' EXCHANGE NEEDED.**—We see by the papers that a little first-class honey has been produced in Orange county and sold in Santa Ana for 3½ cents per pound. We talk of the regulation of price by the law of supply and demand—it need hardly be said that this law is entirely inoperative in California in respect to honey. This season almost no honey will be produced, and yet we see no advance in price. Who will say that the Bee-Keepers' Exchange is not sorely needed?

♦♦♦  
**Freight Rates on Extracted Honey.**—Mr. W. S. Hart, of Hawk's Park, Fla., sent the following letter to *Gleanings*, on this subject:

Kindly announce that, through the efforts of Mr. W. J. Jarvis, of the Florida East Coast Line, the committee appointed at Atlanta, "to secure a reduction of freight rates on honey," have succeeded in securing a reduction of the rate on extracted honey to that of 6th class, which is the rate charged for syrup, over all lines in Florida. I feel quite confident that this reduction could have been secured over all the lines of the Eastern States had both the committee and bee-keepers generally brought more pressure to bear at the meeting in Washington, as suggested by me. As it is, it will be quite a boon to honey-producers of this State, and stand as one good result of the Atlanta Bee-Keepers' Congress.

W. S. HART, *Chairman of Com.*

In an editorial comment on the above, Mr. Root says:

As Mr. Hart intimates, I see no reason why the North American or the Union, when it shall be reorganized, may not be able, by continual hammering, to get as good legislation for the whole country. If there is any place where the trite but old adage applies, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," it is here. There is no reason in the world why honey should not be classed as syrup. Of late years it has been sold at nearly the same price—so near it that it ought to go at the same rate.

Yes, when we get bee-keepers united in one grand body, then, we believe, such reforms as the one mentioned by Mr. Hart, will not be so difficult to obtain throughout the whole country; but so long as we have no association that can number at least 500 members, we do not look for very much success in any effort, no matter how worthy it may be. *Bee-keepers must get together!*

♦♦♦  
**Foreign Bee-Papers.**—Several bee-papers printed in German, French, or Italian, have been coming to us for some time, but as we read only the English, of course such foreign papers are quite useless to us. Our price for the *American Bee Journal* to foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico) is \$1.50 a year, and all in such countries who desire our paper must send that amount *in advance* in every case, for, as a rule, such foreign subscriptions are stopped promptly at the end of the time paid for.

♦♦♦  
**The Great Campaign Book** offered on page 559, ought to be in the hands of every voter. It shows all sides of the political questions of the day. Better send for a copy of it. Orders filled by return mail.

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**Bee-Keepers' Guide**, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

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**Scientific Queen-Rearing**, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 176 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

**A B C of Bee-Culture**, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

**Advanced Bee-Culture**, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 56 cts.

**Rational Bee-Keeping**, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in cloth, \$1.25; in paper covers, \$1.00.

**Bienen-Kultur**, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called **BEES OF HONEY**. 16 page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

**Convention Hand-Book**, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

**Thirty Years Among the Bees**, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

**Why Eat Honey?**—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 40 cts.; 500 for \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50. If 500 or more are ordered at one time, your name and address will be printed on them FREE.

**How to Keep Honey** and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as **Why Eat Honey**.

**Apiary Register**, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

**Preparation of Honey for the Market**, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

**Bee-Pasturage a Necessity**.—This book suggests what and how to plan. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

**The Hive I Use**, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

**Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood**.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

**Dictionary of Apiculture**, by Prof. John Phin. Gives the correct meaning of nearly 500 apicultural terms. Price, 50 cts.

**Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping**, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 50 cts.

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**Bee-Keepers' Directory**, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

**Foul Brood Treatment**, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

**Foul Brood**, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price, 25 cts.

**History of Bee-Associations**, and Brief Reports of the first 20 conventions. Price, 15 cts.

**Honey as Food and Medicine**, by T. G. Newman.—A 32-page pamphlet: just the thing to create a demand for honey at home. Should be scattered freely. Contains recipes for Honey-Cakes, Cookies, Puddings, Foam, Wines, and uses of honey for medicine.

Prices, prepaid—Single copy, 5 cts.; 10 copies, 35 cts.; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50; 250 for \$5.50; 500 for \$10.00; or 1000 for \$15.00.

When 250 or more are ordered, we will print the bee-keeper's card (free of cost) on the front cover page.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit**, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system" for getting the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated. 25c.

**Emerson Binders**, made especially for the **BEE JOURNAL**, are convenient for preserving each number as fast as received. Not mailable to Canada. Price, 75 cts.

**Commercial Calculator**, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2, in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

**Green's Four Books**, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st, How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2nd, Peach Culture; 3rd, How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th, General Fruit Instructor. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

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**Silo and Silage**, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

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**Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush**, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

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**Capons and Caponizing**, by Dr. Sawyer. Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

**Our Poultry Doctor**, or Health in the Poultry Yard and How to Cure Sick Fowls, by Fanny Field.—Everything about Poultry Diseases and their Cure. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

**Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit**, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

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**Hand-Book of Health**, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

**Alsike Clover Leaflet**.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

## Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with

the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....	\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2.00
3. Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1.75
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32. Hand-Book of Health.....	1.10
33. Dictionary of Apiculture.....	1.35
34. Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush.....	1.20
35. Silo and Silage.....	1.10
36. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.....	1.30
37. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies).....	1.75
38. Apiary Register (for 100 colonies).....	2.00
39. Bee-Keepers' Directory.....	1.30

## Convention Notices.

**TENNESSEE**.—The next annual meeting of the East Tennessee Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Sneedville, Tenn., on September 18, 1896. All persons interested in bee-culture are cordially invited to attend.

Luther, Tenn. JOHN M. SMITH, Asst. Sec.

**TEXAS**.—The third annual convention of the Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Beeville, Tex., on Sept. 16 and 17, 1896. All are invited. No hotel bills to pay. Low rates on railroads.

Beeville, Tex. J. O. GRIMSLEY, Sec.

**MINNESOTA**.—The annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Winona, on September 21 and 25, 1896, at 9 o'clock, a.m. All that feel in any way interested in bees or honey are cordially invited to attend.

Winona, Minn. E. C. CORNWELL, Sec.

**WISCONSIN**.—The annual meeting of the Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Wauzeka, Wis., Oct. 7 and 8, 1896. All that are interested in apiculture are invited to attend, and especially those that want a foul brood law to protect their bees from this dread disease. Our committee is working hard to get every bee-keeper interested, and we should all feel it is for our interest to help get a State law to protect our bees. Many of our prominent bee-keepers of the State have promised to be at our meeting, and no one can afford to miss it.

Boscobel, Wis. M. M. RICE, Sec.

## North American Bee-Keepers' Association

OFFICERS FOR 1896.

PRESIDENT—A. I. Root..... Medina, Ohio.  
VICE PRES.—Wm. McEvoy..... Woodburn, Ont.  
SEC.—Dr. A. B. Mason..... Sta. B, Toledo, Ohio.  
TREAS.—W. Z. Hutchinson..... Flint, Mich.  
Convention at Lincoln, Nebr., Oct. 7 & 8.

## National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—Hon. R. L. Taylor..... Lander, Mich.  
GEN'L MGR.—T. G. Newman..... San Diego, Cal.



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Is the first step in the poultry business and much of future success depends upon its completeness. There is no failure when a **RELIABLE INCUBATOR** is used. It is fully warranted and is the product of twelve years of experience. It has never been beaten in a show. It is not like its competitors—it is better. We tell you in new book on poultry. Send for it.

**RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.**

36E17t Please mention the Bee Journal.



## Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

### How About Superseding Queens

**Query 27.**—Do you practice giving young queens to old colonies, or do you allow them to do the superseding themselves?—"OUR WEST."

R. L. Taylor—I leave the matter almost entirely to the bees.

G. M. Doolittle—I allow the bees to do the superseding, generally.

J. A. Green—I generally allow them to do their own superseding.

Eugene Secor—I usually let them attend to the matter themselves.

Prof. A. J. Cook—I am more and more in favor of letting the bees manage affairs.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—I usually grant the bees the privilege of doing their own superseding.

Emerson T. Abbott—I have a notion that the bees will look after this matter better than I can.

Wm. McEvoy—Yes. Every colony in my apiary will have a young queen before the season closes.

W. G. Larrabee—Sometimes one and sometimes the other, I think, but not to let the queens get too old.

Jas. A. Stone—When the honey crop is good, the former will pay—but when it is not, I practice the latter.

Chas. Dadant & Son—We let them do it themselves, except in cases where we notice the failure of the queen.

E. France—We let our queens remain as long as they do good work. We kill old, worthless queens when we find them, and give the bees brood to rear another.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I let them usually do their own superseding. I heard Father Langstroth say that "Colonies that supersede their queens rear the best ones."

G. W. Demaree—I now leave superseding to the instincts of all good, strong colonies. Sometimes I take the matter in my own hands when a weak colony indulges an old queen too long, and is on that account losing in bees.

Rev. M. Mahlin—I do not give young queens to old colonies unless there is some manifest reason for change. I have found that, as a rule, the bees perceive the necessity for change as quickly as I can, and I have found no advantage in removing old queens.

Dr. C. C. Miller—Generally I have left the bees to their own sweet will. But I have found that in some cases they supersede early in the spring, resulting in loss of brood. In other cases an old queen will be retained when a younger one might do better work.

J. E. Pond—Unless a queen is an extra-good one I usually supersede once in two years. By thus doing I insure having good queens all the time, except in those cases where something out of the usual run turns up, and in such case I treat it as the circumstances seem to require.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—When a queen is old and fails to keep the colony in good

## THE "NOVELTY" POCKET-KNIFE!



**Your Name on the Knife.**—When ordering, be sure to say just what Name and Address you wish put on the Knife.

The NOVELTY KNIFE is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed an AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL reminder, and on the other side, name and residence of the Subscriber.

The material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are handforged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring steel, and the finish of handle as described above. It will last a lifetime, with proper usage.

**Why purchase the Novelty Knife?** In case a good knife is lost, the chances are, the owner will never recover it; but if the Novelty is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If travelling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the Novelties, your pocket knife will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be apprised of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a Christmas, New Year or birthday present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, a lady to a gentleman, or vice versa, a son to a mother, a husband to a wife, a brother to a sister or a gentleman to a lady—the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

**How to Get this Valuable Knife.**—We send it postpaid, for \$1.00, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us three new Subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL (with \$3.00), and we will also send to each new name a copy of the Premium Edition of the book "Bees and Honey." We club the Novelty Knife with the BEE JOURNAL for one year, both for \$1.90.

**Any Name and Address Put on the Knife.** **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**  
CHICAGO, ILLS.

Allow about two weeks for your order to be filled.

### PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

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Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

**J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,**  
Sole Manufacturers,  
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### WARRANTED GOLDEN

**ITALIAN QUEENS** By return mail; bred from a Breeder tested by Doolittle out of 1,000 Queens for his own use, and valued at \$50. Queens, 50c; 6 for \$2.75; or \$5.00 per dozen.

**Leather Colored Queens** from Root's best imported stock same price. Bees from my Queens are excellent workers on red clover. I guarantee safe delivery. N. B.—I sent more than 200 Queens safely to California last season. **H. G. QUIRIN, Bellevue, Ohio.**

34A9 Mention the American Bee Journal.



### ONE MAN WITH THE UNION COMBINATION SAW

Can do the work of four men using hand tools, in Ripping, Cutting-off, Mitring, Rabbeting, Grooving, Gaining, Dadoing, Edging-up, Jointing Stuff, etc. Full Line of Foot and Hand Power Machinery Sold on Trial. Catalogue Free.

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### Untested Italian Queens, 75c.

3 FOR \$2.00.

Catalogue of Apian Supplies Free.

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APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.

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## That Queen-Clipping Device Free!

Works Like a Charm.

The Monette Queen-Clipping Device WORKS LIKE A CHARM. With it I have clipped 30 queens, all in one day, when examining my bees. **WM. STOLLEY, Grand Island, Nebr.**

Couldn't Do Without It.

I have clipped 19 queens, and must say the Monette Queen-Clipping Device is by far the best invention ever made, and will be welcome to many bee-keepers as it was to me. I could not do without one now.

**DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.**

PLEASE READ THIS OFFER TO PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS:

Send us just one new name for the American Bee Journal a year (with \$1.00), and we will mail you the Queen-Clipping Device FREE of charge. Or, the Queen-Clipping Device will be sent postpaid for 30 cts. But why not get it as a Premium by the above offer? You can't earn 30 cts. any easier. Almost every bee-keeper will want this Device. See page 130 (Feb. 27) for full description of it. Complete directions accompany each one sent out. It is a most ingenious and useful article. Address,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.**

\*\*\*\*\*

condition when nectar is coming in, take her head off, and give them a young queen. As a rule, the bees will supersede the queen themselves, and I believe they do this many times before it is necessary.

## General Items.

### Drawn-Out Combs—An Old Idea.

I see by the bee-papers that Mr. E. R. Root is very much interested in having drawn-out combs for section honey, and that he would like to secure a machine that would produce such combs. Well, this drawn-out comb idea is very good, but it is nothing new to the bee-men on Fox river. The fact is, we, here on Fox river, have known a "heap" about the value of such an idea for the past 10 years, at least. And it may surprise Mr. Root, and perhaps others, to learn that we have machines here that will make just such combs, and of any thickness desired—from one-fourth to one inch in depth, and of no greater weight than the natural comb itself. Twelve years ago I filled more than 50 supers with just such comb.

M. M. BALDRIDGE.

Kane Co., Ill., Aug 26.

### Wayside Notes—Bees a Specialty.

If Mr. Aikin, of Loveland, Colo., would kindly consent to furnish notes by the way, as he travels by wagon down the Arkansas valley and through several States, he could not fail to interest the great army of Bee Journal readers.

Mr. F. L. Thompson, of Arvada, Colo., recently advocated bee-keeping as a specialty. His argument seemed to me conclusive in favor. If he would consent to publish both debit and credit pages of his ledger for the year 1896, with reference to the pursuit as one's sole occupation, his views would be gladly received.

In the opinion of many, division of labor must be carried much farther among the American people than at present. Instead of one individual following half a dozen occupations, and reaching thoroughness in none of them, each individual must study more to be a master in one industry.

Downing, Colo.

S. W. DEBUSK.

### The Locality and the Bees.

Some say that one locality is all right, but that their bees do not gather any surplus, while others claim their bees are all right, and that there is no surplus to be gathered. So they do not blame their bees for "loafing." Now here is my experience, and gain:

Last spring, as soon as fruit-bloom opened, I gave each one of my colonies 28 sections, and they seemed in need of them. The hives were crowded with bees, and great quantities of brood coming on, all looked prosperous, and bid fair to give good results. I gave them the room more to keep them from swarming than with the expectation of getting honey stored at that time. Only two colonies cast swarms, which were hived on empty brood-combs, and sections put on at once, so as to have the bother over with; they afterwards

## —An Extra-Fine Grade of— Comb Honey!

Any one wishing something very nice in  
White Clover or Basswood  
Comb or Extracted  
**HONEY**

for Exhibition or any purpose where a gilt-edge article is desired, should write for prices and particulars to,

**JEWELL TAYLOR,**

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FORESTVILLE, MINN.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## What They All Say!

The Queen you sent me is the finest I ever had, and I have bought them all over the country. I am glad I can get the best right at home. Find \$1.00 for another.

MASON E. MARVEL,

Aug. 16, 1896.

Oakland, Mass.

The above Queen was an Adel. I have 300 more just like her. Hardy, prolific, great honey-gatherers and practically non-swarming and non-stinging. New 4-page Catalog, giving history of the Adels and safest method of introducing Queens, sent free.

**HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.**

35Atf

Mention the American Bee Journal.

**DO NOT ORDER UNTIL YOU HAVE  
WRITTEN US FOR PRICES ON**

## The "Boss" One-Piece Section



**Also D. T. Hives, Shipping-Crates  
and Other Supplies.**

We have completed a large addition to our Factory, which doubles our floor room; we are therefore in better shape than ever to fill orders on short notice. **Send for Price-List**

**J. FORNCROOK,**

WATERTOWN, Jeff. Co., Wis., Jan. 1st, 1896.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Barnes' Foot-Power Machinery.



Read what J. I. PARENT, O. CHARLTON, N.Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey-boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will. Catalogue and Price-List

Free.

Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES,  
45Ctf No. 995 Buoy St., Rockford, Ill.

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## The RURAL CALIFORNIAN

Tells all about Bees in California.

The Yields and Price of Honey; the Pasture and Nectar - Producing Plants; the Bee-Ranches and how they are conducted. In fact the entire field is fully covered by and expert bee-man. Besides this, the paper also tells you all about California Agriculture and Horticulture. \$1.50 per Year; Six Months, 75 cents. Sample Free.

**THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN,**

218 N. Main St.,

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

## READERS

Of this Journal who write to any of our advertisers, either in ordering, or asking about the Goods offered, will please state that they saw the Advertisement in this paper.

swarmed the second time, making four swarms out of 12 colonies. So much toward reducing the swarming-fever.

Now, from all my 15 colonies I have not secured a single section of honey, on account of locality, as the bees were just as strong as any, and just as many in each colony. But from the one, I to-day removed 56 sections of as fine white honey as any one would ask for. This colony did not swarm, nor has it cast a swarm since I have owned it—three years. One-half of this yield was secured by my wishing to experiment. I saw that they had finished the first super of 28 sections solid, while all the rest had idled around and done nothing, so, being in a great hurry, I asked an old bee-keeper if he would put any more on, seeing that the honey-flow was over. His advice was to remove the full crate and let them store the balance for winter stores. I thought differently, so I secured more sections, put them in a super, and simply set the empty ones on top of the finished sections. This was done on the morning of July 4, and to-day I removed it with every section filled to the very edge. I used separators between all sections, and 10-frame hives. I placed in position another super, and I am going to see if they will continue to store surplus through the golden-rod bloom, which will soon be on.

All the while this colony has been storing a good crop, others equally as strong have never done anything more than tear down the starters in the sections, and loaf around the hive, or try to sting some one when passing by. Now my question is, if they could and did secure honey, why did not others in the same yard, or some of my neighbors, get at least a little surplus? They are a poor variety of hybrids, so blood had nothing to do with the working of the bees.

N. T. SMITH.

Weston, Ohio, Aug. 1.

### Thinks It a Bad Year.

This has been a very bad honey year in this part of California. I won't secure more than one ton of comb honey, and about the same amount of extracted, from 54 colonies.

DAN CLUBB.

Monson, Calif., Aug. 17.

### "Washington Cedar" Hives.

On page 471, S. W. B., of Kendrick, Idaho, speaks of having trouble with new swarms in cedar hives bought of a Tacoma manufacturer. We believe these hives came from our factory, though not sold to him direct. He wrote us regarding it, however.

Now we know the trouble is not with the cedar lumber. For the past few years, at least, the "Washington Cedar" hives that have been put into use annually can be numbered by the thousands, and we have never before received reports of any one having this trouble. We ourselves have had as many as 128 in use in our own yard at one time. Bees have been kept in boxes made of this lumber ever since there have been bees in Washington. We transferred some for a rancher, a couple of years since, that had been there for 15 years. He observed no trouble. Bees are found in cedar trees, and if the scent were offensive they would never have gone there. Besides, the scent of decayed



cedar in a hollow tree is far more rank than that of sound lumber.

Dr. Miller's first reason probably has a great deal to do with the case; after hiving a swarm it should be set in a cool place. This should hardly need to have been mentioned, as it is so commonly known among bee-keepers. Upon hiving a swarm, they should also have plenty of ventilation; if the day is hot and the swarm is large, raise the hive from the bottom-board.

If the above rules are observed in hiving swarms, provided the swarm is accompanied with a good laying queen, we will guarantee there will be no trouble with the "Washington Cedar" hives.

C. E. P. & B.

### Can't Make Bees Pay.

Bees do not pay in this locality. Basswood is scarce and white clover has about played out. I commenced last spring with 10 colonies, and will not average 20 pounds apiece; the most I will get from a single colony will be about 40 pounds. I will not pay expenses, and never have yet, but I have been hoping that I would. If I were the only one in this locality that did not get much, I would think it was my fault, but I get double the honey of any of them. But a few miles from here honey is plentiful. Bees and honey are not my business—farming is my trade, and it takes all of my time to make it a success.

I think the American Bee Journal the best bee-paper I have seen. Well may it prosper, and long may it live!

FRED C. CARD.

Burns, Mich., Aug. 25.

### A Bee-Bite—Queen-Laying Story.

I have two little neighbor boys that bother me considerably; it seems that they watch my apiary as closely as you ever saw a bee-martin do it—and as soon as I would go to do anything with my bees, here they come. The busier I would be, the faster their questions would come. I often left my apiary when I would see them coming, to get rid of the little, barefooted fellows. But one day, rather to my delight and long past wishes, a bee took a notion to help me get rid of my pests. The first I saw was little Jimmy pop up and whirl as he jumped, and give a few tall leaps toward home, some 10 rods distant, and screaming at the top of his voice. The bee had gotten under his waist. He would stop occasionally and listen, to hear the bee, then another leap into the air and a whirl towards home. You ought to have seen my fat sides shake!

His mother came to my house that evening. I turned my back to her to ask her if Jimmy got stung. She said, "No, it didn't sting him. It only bit him a little on the ear." I tell you that has been an awful relief to me.

Since that time they will venture about half way and hollow, "Mr. Cotton, is the bees mad?" I always say, "Yes," and this is all the question I have to answer these days.

Now for something I learned to-day from a man that claims to be the most extensive bee-man of our county—in fact, the first man that got Italian bees in the county. He was on a short call at my house this morning. Hearing that I took the American Bee Journal, he wished to get the addresses of some

## Honey-Clovers & Buckwheat SEED FOR SALE.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers and Japanese Buckwheat, by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover	\$.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
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White Clover	1.25	2.00	4.50	8.00
Alfalfa Clover	.65	1.10	2.70	5.00
Crimson Clover	.55	.90	2.00	3.50
Jap. Buckwheat	.20	.35	.90	1.25

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

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### Honey and Beeswax Wanted.

**Boss bee-escape** Warranted the best, simplest and quickest Escape on the market. Sent postpaid to any address for 30 cts. It can be returned at our expense if it is not as represented, or we will send the Escape on trial to any bee-keeper wishing to test it in good faith. We are agents for the Ferguson Patent Hive with double-case Super and Wicket-Gate Honey-Board, with the Escape. It is the easiest, quickest hive to handle for the production of comb or extracted honey.

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48Etf Mention the American Bee Journal.

men that had queens for sale. I entered into conversation with him in regard to the laying capacity of a queen. He said he could not tell the number of eggs or supposed number, that a queen would lay, but said one thing he did know, that he had tried, and that was, to take a window glass and smear it evenly and thin with honey, and put a queen on it, and she would start across the glass and lay a string of eggs as she went, faster than 10 men could count them. I said, "Mr. Curl, wouldn't you like to take the Bee Journal a year? It is full of information, and all men that are well posted on the bee-question have free access to its columns." He took a back number to peruse, and went on to his appointment to preach to-day.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you should happen to get Mr Curl's subscription before you publish this letter, please omit the part referring to him, for I sometimes hate to see facts in print, even on preachers. But "let her rip," as I have my wife for a witness to the facts as given.

Pollock, Mo. ANDREW COTTON.

P. S.—How well I would like to see answers to my two queries as to eggs found in a queen, and drones mating with workers. Come on boys, the water is not deep. A. C.

### Cedar Hives All Right.

For the benefit of one of the Washington State subscribers, and also for the benefit of others who may have gotten the same notion in regard to bees leaving cedar hives on account of their odor, I wish to say that I have at the present time 125 prosperous colonies, all in cedar hives with the exception of about 10, which are in fir hives, and I have never yet had a swarm leave the hive after having been properly hived, so I do not think there can be anything at all wrong with cedar for hives. I write this because I have been asked very many times if cedar would do to make hives of, and I think it the best wood for the purpose which grows in these parts.

So far this has been one of the poorest seasons for honey in many years, although it looks very favorable for a good fall flow.

F. M. LITTLE.

Junction City, Wash., Aug. 17.

## 500 Queens Ready to Ship!

For the next 60 days we will sell Queens bred from best imported stock or from one of Doolittle's best Queens, at the following low prices: Warranted Queens, each, 45 cents; ¼ doz., \$2.60. Untested, each, 40 cts.; ¼ dozen, \$2.40. Tested, each, 55 cts.; ¼ doz., \$3.20. All Queens promptly sent by return mail.

Leininger Bros., Ft. Jennings, O.

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I want the name and address of every Bee-keeper in America. No reason why you cannot do business with me. I have Cheap Lumber and Experienced Workmen; a good Water-Power Factory and know how to run it. I am supplying Dealers as well as consumers. Why not you? Send for Catalogues, Quotations, etc. W. H. PUTNAM, RIVER FALLS, Pierce Co., Wis.

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OR

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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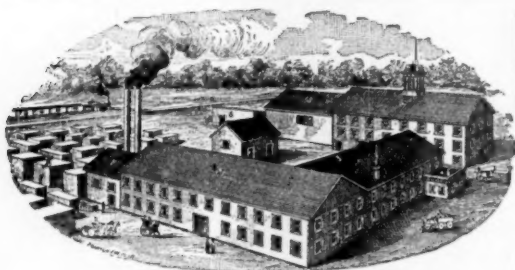
A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published today. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

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## Page & Lyon Mfg. Co.,

NEW LONDON, WIS., operates two saw-mills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies. They have also just completed one of

## The Largest Factories,

and have the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of Bee-Hives, Sections, etc., that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the clearest and

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is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to pine and basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equipped with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the best goods at

## The Lowest Prices. ♥♥

For instance, it has a job lot of 200,000 No. 2 Sections that will be sold at 50 cts. per 1,000; or 2,000 Snow-White Sections will be sold for \$4.00, and larger quantities at still lower prices. Send for Circular and see the prices on a full line of supplies. 16Atf

## BEGINNERS.

Beginners should have a copy of the Amateur Bee-Keeper, a 70-page book by Prof. J. W. Rouse. Price 25 cents; if sent by mail, 28c. The little book and the Progressive Bee-Keeper (a live, progressive 28-page monthly journal) one year, 65c. Address any first-class dealer, or

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

## MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR PERFECTION Cold-Blast Smokers,

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For Circulars, apply to CHAS. F. MUTH & SON, Cor. Freeman & Central Aves., Cincinnati, O. Send 10c for Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers.

## AMONG THE BEE-PAPERS.

### Suggestion from a Commission Man.

As you will remember, we have advocated the use of small sections for honey for some years, and now small sections are the standard size—so much so that any sections weighing over  $\frac{3}{4}$  to one pound have to be sold at a discount, and are about out of style entirely. We are advocating now the use of a wood-pulp board wrapper, or cheap carton, for we find the trade calls for honey without glass, but wants some protection from breaking in shipping. These cartons, or wrappers, can be procured at a low price, or about one-half per pound what honey sells for, thereby affording a profit, as dealers do not object to the weight of these wrappers as they do to glass.

We look for a good demand for honey; but the days of high prices are gone by; and the bee-keepers' honey that is the most attractive and most desirable will sell first and for the best price, always, and the consumer is more fastidious every season.

A word about shipping-cases: Don't use a case holding over 24 combs (single tier), nor less than 20 combs.—H. R. WRIGHT, of New York, in Gleanings.

### Scanty Stores for Winter.

If I remember right, the quantity of honey needed to carry a colony of bees safely through the winter, has been estimated at different times by different writers at amounts ranging from 5 to 40 pounds. This question is surely of some importance to bee-keepers, for if an average colony of bees may be wintered safely on 5 pounds of honey, it is of no use to let them consume any more, and we might as well save the 35 pounds of the higher estimate. But I very much fear that a thorough investigation into the details will evidence the fact that scanty stores are a nuisance.

In the first place, I believe that it would be a mistake to set down a stated amount as absolutely and exactly sufficient, for the reason that, not only colonies differ in numbers, age of their bees, etc., but winters also differ in duration, in suddenness of changes, and the number of sunny days, or stormy days, even, has some influence upon this question.

Colonies which are wintered in the cellar consume less honey than those wintered out-of-doors, but in localities where the winters are comparatively mild, if the bees are strong in the fall, the difference between out-door and indoor wintering is slight. Most bee-keepers agree that a comparatively weak colony will consume more stores than a very powerful one, owing to the necessity of producing heat by eating. For this reason it is undoubtedly better to winter the weak colonies in the cellar, and the populous ones out-of-doors.

But all things being equal, it is best to leave to a strong average colony a large amount of honey, say 30 to 40 pounds, or should we compel them to winter on the least possible amount? I hold for the large supply, even though the quantity left in excess might constitute a sufficient amount to pay for one season's management of the apiary.

If we stint our bees, we compel them



to reduce their breeding. A colony which has not a great plenty will be much less prone to breed early, and the swarm will be much more likely to dwindle during the early spring. The bee-keeper who is so fond of his bees that he will not pass three days without examining them, may be able to remedy any shortage in good time, and feed when he sees it necessary, but to those who make bee-culture a matter of earnings, and who have also other things to occupy their minds, or their hands, it is more preferable to leave the supply sufficient, and trust in the little creature's wisdom as to the consumption of the food. I do not believe that the bees will waste any of this food, and with each warm day their breeding will increase, and they will furnish a much stronger army for the honey season than if their board is controlled and scantily supplied by the stingy apiarist.—C. P. DADANT, in Bee-Keepers' Review.

### Marketing Honey—Its Price.

As to the best method of selling, sell as much as possible in your home market. Peddling will do if only a small crop is to be disposed of, and if the apiarist has nothing better to do. As a rule, it takes too much time in proportion to the amount sold. For my part, I should prefer to keep more bees, and work in the apiary, instead of spending most of my time in peddling out a smaller crop.

To avoid unnecessary expenses, sell directly to the grocers of your nearest cities. Do not sell too much to any one until you find out whether he is reliable, unless, of course, it be a cash sale. In the beginning you will have, in most cases, to begin by leaving a few pounds to be sold on trial, and returned to you if not found satisfactory. After a line of customers is established, it will be as easy to dispose of a large crop that way as it would be to send it to a commission merchant; and you will not only save the commission, but probably get a little above the market price, provided, of course, your honey is not too bad, or badly put up.

The question has been asked lately why the price of honey is now almost invariable, no matter whether the crop is large or small. The answer is not hard to give. Glucose (or, rather, corn syrups) are now produced in enormous quantities, and sold at a close margin. As they can be produced in unlimited quantities, their price cannot vary, even if the demand should increase. The result is, that the price of honey is governed by the price of the corresponding quality of the corn syrup. I say "corresponding quality," because there are different qualities of corn syrup as well as different qualities of honey. As the honey is decidedly superior, it will always sell a little above the corn syrup, but not much; for if the difference were too great, people would rather buy the somewhat inferior substitute. On the other hand, should the production of honey increase considerably, it would not decrease the price materially, but simply displace a corresponding quantity of syrup, from the fact that at equal or even slightly superior prices, people will take honey in preference.—ADRIAN GETAZ, in Gleanings.

## HONEY and BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

**FANCY.**—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

**No. 1.**—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

**Chicago, Ills., Aug. 31.**—Fancy white clover, 13c.; No. 1 white, 11c.; fancy amber, 9c.; No. 1 amber, 8c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1 dark, 7c. Extracted, white, 5c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c.

The month closes with some offerings of new comb honey, for which 14-15c. is asked for best lots—but there are no sales of consequence to report. There is usually a good deal of it moved in September, thus establishing the early market.

**Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 14.**—Extracted, white, 8-10c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3-4c. Beeswax, 25c.

No new comb in this market yet. Old comb cleaned out.

**Detroit, Mich., Aug. 8.**—No. 1 white, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; No. 1 amber, 9-10c.; fancy dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

**Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10.**—No. 1 white, 13c.; fancy amber, 12c.; No. 1 amber, 10c.; No. 1 dark, 9c. Extracted, white, 5c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 3½-5c. Beeswax, 20-25c.

**Indianapolis, Ind., July 28.**—Fancy white 15-16c.; No. 1 white, 13-14c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 25-27c.

No demand at all for off grades of either comb or extracted honey. Large fruit crop and warm weather are opponents to the demand for honey at present.

**New York, N. Y., Aug. 8.**—No. 1 white, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 11c.; No. 1, 10c.; No. 1 dark, 9c. Extracted, white, 5½-5¾c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 50c. per gallon. Beeswax, 25c.

Our market has not opened up as yet and we would not advise shipping comb honey before Sept. 1, or latter part of this month. Extracted is selling fairly well at prices quoted. Beeswax very dull and declining.

**St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.**—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1 white, 12c.; fancy amber, 11c.; No. 1 amber, 10c.; No. 1 dark, 8c.; No. 1 dark, 7c. Extracted, white, in cans, 5c.; in barrels, 4c.; amber, 3c.; dark, 2½c. Beeswax, 19c.

Very little honey coming in at present, and the weather is too warm to handle to advantage if it were here.

**Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 11-12c.; No. 1 amber, 10-11c.; fancy dark, 9-10c.; No. 1 dark, 8½-9c.

Receipts of comb honey are quite large, and there is some demand, but we think producers make a mistake in urging immediate sales, as it tends to lower prices. There is quite a demand for comb honey put up in paper cartons.

**San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 19.**—White comb, 11-12c.; amber, 7½-10c. Extracted, white, 5-5½c.; light amber, 4½-4¾c.; amber colored and candied, 3½-4c.; dark tulle, 2½-3c.

Small quantities of new crop are coming forward, mainly from the San Joaquin valley, where most of this season's honey was produced. The bee districts in the southern coast counties, usually large producers, are this year turning out little or nothing. Market is firm at the quotations, but only on local account are current figures obtainable. Letters were received here this week from Europe, offering Austrian honey at \$1.80 per 100 pounds, ex-duty, laid down in New York.

Beeswax, fair to choice, 22-25c. Not much arriving, and only a small proportion is of fine quality. Buyers are not numerous, however, and market is rather easy in tone.

**Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 8.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 22-24c.

New crop of honey begins to come forward. The demand is very poor and quotations almost nominal. Weather is very warm and the consumption of honey is very small. Plenty of fruit, and hence the appetite is satisfied with same in preference. Later on we expect an improved demand for honey of all kinds.

**Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 8.**—Fancy white, 12½c.; No. 1 white, 10c.; fancy amber, 9c.; No. 1 amber, 8c.; No. 1 dark, 7c.; No. 1 dark, 6-8c. Extracted, white, 5½-6½c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 23c.

The demand for both comb and extracted is very quiet, and for the latter, nominal. The hot weather of the past week or so has checked demand for comb honey.

**Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 8.**—Fancy white, 14½-15c.; No. 1 white, 12½-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 4½-5½c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

**Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8.**—Fancy white comb, 15c.; No. 1 white, 13c.; fancy amber, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 10-11c.; No. 1, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-6½c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4-4½c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

**Boston, Mass., Aug. 10.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 9-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

Good supply of new honey, but demand is light this very hot weather.

**Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 28.**—Fancy comb, 1-pound, quiet, 11-12c.; No. 2, quiet, 8-10c.; No. 3, 4-6c.

Old honey is almost unsalable, as well as lots in poor order. Too early for much demand. Don't advise shipments before September to Buffalo and then classify according to actual value.

### List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

#### Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

#### New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,  
120 & 122 West Broadway  
CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 486 Canal St.

#### Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLEMOMS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

#### Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

#### Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

#### Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

#### Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAMS BROS., 80 & 82 Broadway.

#### St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

#### Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & Co.

#### Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

#### Boston, Mass.

E. E. BLAKE & Co., 57 Chatham Street

#### Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich

#### Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Massachusetts Ave.

#### Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. MCCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

#### Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

See the premium offer on page 574!

## Bottom Prices

**BRING US BIG TRADE.  
GOOD GOODS KEEP IT.**

If you want the best supplies that can be made at a little less cost than you can buy the same goods for elsewhere, write to us for low prices. 1896 Catalogue now ready—ask for it and a free copy of *The American Bee-Keeper* (36 pages).

Address,  
**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,**  
**JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**  
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## COMB FOUNDATION!

Wax always wanted for Cash or in Exchange for Fdn. or other Supplies. My trade is established on **Low Prices** and the merit of my **Foundation. Orders filled promptly.**

**WORKING WAX INTO FDN. BY THE LB. A SPECIALTY.** Wholesale prices to **dealers** and **large consumers.** Send for Prices and Samples to—**GUS DITTMER, AUGUSTA, WIS.**  
Reference—Augusta Bank. 1Atf

*Mention the American Bee Journal.*

## UP AGAIN!

And when I brush away that tear I'll be as bright and smiling as ever. What makes me smile? This second letter from E. A. Morgan, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., which reads:



"Your strain of bees prove themselves to be the most energetic honey-gatherers, besides being unusually prolific and long-lived; and again, they go into the sections as readily as the Carniolans—something that Italian bees have never before been free to do with me. I have now taken 168 lbs. white clover comb honey, from the colony spoken of before, and the hive-body weighed to day 84 lbs. If you have all such bees as these, it is no wonder you can get honey. I feel

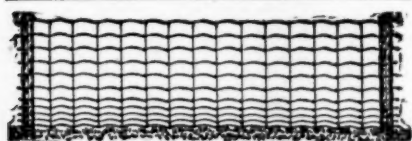
very lucky in getting hold of such a strain. They are so much superior to anything I ever had before. July 24, 1896."

For prices, etc., see Doolittle's advertisement on page 512, Aug. 6th number Am. Bee Journal.

## A Bargain—EARLY QUEENS.

119 Colonies Italian Bees in Chaff Hives: two acres land; good house; excellent well.  
**Early Queens—Tested, \$1.00; Untested, 50c. Sent by return mail.**

**E. L. CARRINGTON,**  
16Atf PETTUS, Bee Co., TEX.  
Reference—1st National Bank of Beeville.  
*Mention the American Bee Journal.*



## PAGE FENCE HOLDS BEARS!

"Haint got any bears, don't want any, so what do I care?" Simply this: It's another proof of the benefit of elasticity. Owing to his weight, strength, persistency and ability to climb, bruin can discount all the bulls creation testing wire fence, and none but Page can hold him. Read particulars in July "Hustler."

**PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich**  
*Mention the American Bee Journal.*

## 19th Year Dadant's Foundation 19th Year

It is still in the lead, for we use all the latest improvements, including the

## NEW WEED PROCESS,

and still make the best goods. Remember that we do not use any acid to purify our beeswax, and that is why our Foundation preserves the smell of the honey and is more acceptable to the bees, than any other. It is kept for sale by

T. H. Strickler, Solomon City, Kansas.  
G. K. Hubbard, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
L. Hansen, Davenport, Iowa.  
C. Theilmann, Theilmanton, Minn.  
E. C. Eaglesfield, Berlin, Wis.  
E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.  
J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Alabama  
John Rey, East Saginaw, Mich.  
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The Jennie Atchley Company, Beeville, Texas.  
C. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
E. Kretzmer, Red Oak, Iowa.  
G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.  
James Reynolds Elevator Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
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and many other Dealers. All agree in saying that no goods are better than ours.

We make a specialty of **Veils and Veil Stuffs** of best quality, cotton and silk.

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**Samples of Foundation and Tulle FREE** with Circular. Instructions to beginners with Circular. Send us your address.

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## 10 per ct. Off to Reduce Stock

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which will be sold in lots of 10 lbs. or more as follows: Medium, 35 cts.; Light, 36 cts.; Thin Surplus, 40 cts.; Extra Thin, 45 cts.

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**Finest Quality. Basswood and Clover.**

2 60-lb. cans in case, 8c. per pound. 1 60-lb. can in case, 9c. per pound. A sample by mail, 10 cts. **POUDER'S Honey-Jars and Complete Line of Supplies. Catalogue Free.**

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Our trade was never so large in these as now; and Commission Men tell us that Comb Honey in our Cases brings

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If you wish to get **GILT-EDGE PRICES** on **GILT-EDGE HONEY** put it up in

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